

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Notice of the Presence of Quiscalus quiscula æneus in Upper South Carolina. —I have lately given some attention to the capture of Crow Blackbirds, having in view especially the discovery of subspecies æneus. My efforts in this particular direction, however, were unsuccessful until Nov. 5, 1887, when I obtained a single male from a small flock near Chester C. H. Nov. 12, a second male was taken in the same locality from a little band of half-a-dozen. On the 21st three additional males and four females, together with two examples of the typical form, were secured from an immense assemblage in the neighborhood of Chestnut Grove in the northern part of Chester County. The continued recurrence of birds chiefly peculiar to the West accentuates anew the necessity of a thorough overhauling of the ornithology of this region. — Leverett M. Loomis, Chester, S. C.

Quiscalus quiscula aglæus in Louisiana.—In the October, 1887, Auk (p. 303) Mr. Beckham states that the Bronzed Grackle (Quiscalus quiscula æneus) was the form found at Bayou Sara, Louisiana. In the Journa of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, for July, 1881 (p. 150) Dr. Langdon reports "a few specimens, evidently residents, shot for the purpose of identification, prove to be of the purpureus form." In the early summer of 1886, at New Orleans and vicinity, the Florida Grackle (Quiscalus quiscula aglæus) was the only one of the smaller Grackles which I secured or observed. With the exception of one Bronzed Grackle, taken in winter, all the specimens in the collection of Mr. Gustave Kohn, were of this form. From this it will be seen that the three varieties have been found in Louisiana in the breeding season. Bayou Sara and New Orleans are about eighty miles apart, by air line, though more than twice that distance following the course of the river. It will be interesting to discover just where between these two points the three varieties meet.-A. K. FISHER, M. D., Washington, D. C.

Breeding of the Evening Grosbeak (Coccothraustes vespertina) in the White Mountains of Arizona. —In 'The Auk' (Vol. IV. No. 3, p. 256, 257) I observed two notices of the occurrence of the Evening Grosbeak; one from Toronto, Canada, the other from Hickman, Kentucky. In the latter case Mr. J. A. Allen is quoted as stating that "its occurrence anywhere south of the Great Lakes is rare." It may, therefore, be of interest to readers of "The Auk" to know of an instance of this bird having bred as far southwest as the head-waters of the Little Colorado River in the White Mountains of Arizona.

On June 5, 1884, while looking out for anything of ornithological interest in a thickly wooded cañon some fifteen miles west of the little town of Springerville, Apache County, Arizona, my attention was attracted by a bird which I did not know, flying off its nest in the top of a thick willow bush. Having climbed up to the nest and ascertained that it contained three eggs I returned to the ranch. Next day I visited the cañon with my shotgun, and finding that the number of eggs in the nest had not in-